

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be, and is hereby appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for the purpose above specified, and for altering, completing, and launching the frigates Santee, at Kittery, and Sabine, at New York, the sum of three millions of dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, April 6, 1854.

CHAP. XXXIII.—An Act for the Benefit of citizens and occupants of the Town of Council Bluffs, in Iowa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the judge of the county court, as such, for the county of Pottawatomie, in the State of Iowa, be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter at the proper land office, by paying therefor, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents the acre, the west half of the southwest quarter of section thirty, the west half of the north-west quarter of section thirty-one, in township number seventy-five, north of range forty-three west; the southeast quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-five, and the northeast quarter and the east half of the northwest quarter of section thirty-six, in township seventy-five, north of range forty-four west, in said State of Iowa, in trust for the several use and benefit of the occupants thereof, according to their respective interests; the execution of which trust, as to the disposal of said land and the proceeds of the sales thereof, to be conducted under such rules and regulations as are prescribed by the legislative assembly of the State of Iowa in an act entitled "An act regulating the disposal of lands purchased in trust for town sites," approved January twenty-two, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, or as may hereafter be prescribed by the legislative assembly of said State of Iowa: *Provided*, That any act of said judge, not in conformity to the rules and regulations herein alluded to, shall be void and of none effect: *And provided also*, That nothing herein contained shall affect pre-emption or other rights that may have accrued under any other act of Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the entry contemplated in this act shall be made within twelve months from the date of the passage hereof, and a patent shall issue for said land as in other cases.

APPROVED, April 6, 1854.

CHAP. XXXV.—An Act to establish additional Land Districts in the Territory of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the sale of the public lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished by the recent treaties, or which may hereafter be extinguished within their limits in the Minnesota Territory west of the Mississippi River, there is hereby created four additional land districts, bounded as follows, to wit: All that portion situated between the northern boundary of the State of Iowa, and the line which divides townships one hundred and five and one hundred and six of the fifth principal meridian, and extending from the Mississippi to the Big Sioux rivers, shall comprise one of said districts, to be called the Root River District. All that portion lying between the township line last mentioned, and the line dividing townships one hundred and ten, and one hundred and eleven, and between said rivers, shall constitute another of said districts, to be called the Winona District. All that portion situated north of the district last mentioned, and south of the line which divides townships one hundred and fifteen, and one hundred and sixteen, and between the rivers above mentioned, except the townships recently surveyed west of the Mississippi River from the fourth principal meridian, to include the reservation at Fort Snelling, (the whole of which townships shall be attached to and constitute a part of the Minneapolis District,) shall constitute a third district to be designated the Red Wing District; and all that portion situated north of the limits last described, south of the line dividing townships one hundred and twenty, and one hundred and twenty-one, between the Mississippi River and the treaty line which runs from the Big Sioux River to Lake Travers, together with all the fractional townships one hundred and twenty-one situated east of the range line dividing ranges twenty-four and twenty-five west, shall comprise the fourth district, to be known as the Minneapolis District. And all the residuary portion of said lands situated north of the line which divides townships one hundred and twenty and one hundred and twenty-one, and west of range twenty-four west of the fifth principal meridian, and west of the Mississippi River, extending to the drift-wood and the Red River of the north, shall be, and is hereby attached to the district of lands subject to sale at Sauk Rapids.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, by and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and receiver of the public moneys for each of the said new districts hereby created, who shall respectively be required to reside at the site of their offices, and who shall have the same powers, perform the same duties, and be entitled to the same compensation, as are or may be prescribed by law in relation to other land officers of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President is authorized to cause the public lands in said districts, with the exception of such as have been or may be reserved for other purposes, to be exposed to sale in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as the other public lands of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized to designate the location of the offices for said new districts, and change the same whenever in his opinion the public good shall require it.

APPROVED, April 12, 1854.

CHAP. XLVI.—An Act establishing a Land Office in the Lower Peninsula of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all those parts or portions of the lower peninsula of the State of Michigan which is situated north of the line which divides townships (20) and twenty-one (21) and all the portion of the upper peninsula which lies south of the line dividing townships forty-one (41) and forty-two (42) and west of range twelve (12) west, together with all the islands in Green Bay, the straits of Mackinac, and Lake Huron and Michigan, which are situated north of the township line first herein mentioned, and within the limits of said State exclusive of Drummond's Island and its islets, be, and the same is hereby, included in a land district to be called the Cheboygan Land District; and for the sale of the lands in said district there shall be a land-office established at such point therein as the President shall select.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint one register and one receiver of the land office in said district, who shall reside at the place designated for the land office, receive such compensation, give security and discharge all duties pertaining to such office, as are prescribed by law.

APPROVED, April 20, 1854.

CHAP. XLVII.—An Act to authorize the School Commissioners of fractional Township Number One, of range Number Ten East, in Alabama, to locate One Half Section of Land for School Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the school commissioners of fractional township number one, of range number ten east, situated in the district of land subject to sale at Lebanon, Alabama, be, and is hereby authorized to enter, free of charge, in lieu of the lands to which they are entitled by any existing law, one half section of land in legal subdivision, anywhere in said township, with a view to the ultimate convenience of the citizens of said township, and the quality of soil for school purposes, and said lands thus located shall be governed by the same laws, rules, and regulations, as is the school sixteenth section in said State of Alabama.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said school commissioners to locate and report, within two years, what lands they have entered, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, and it shall be his duty, upon the receipt of such report of location, to withdraw from sale the said lands, and the title thereto shall be valid as in sixteenth sections heretofore granted in the new States.

APPROVED, April 20, 1854.

CHAP. LII.—An Act to amend the third section of the "Act making Appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four," and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That of the clerks authorized by the third section of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four," those of the first class shall receive a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum; those of the second class, a salary of fourteen hundred dollars per annum; those of the third class, a salary of sixteen hundred dollars per annum; and all clerks not provided for in this act, performing the same or similar duties with any one of the classes, shall receive the same compensation as is allowed to such class; and the clerks employed in the Census Bureau shall be paid, during the present fiscal year, the same as is hereby allowed to clerks of the second class.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the stamp and blank agent for the Post Office Department receive the same salary as clerks of the second class, provided for in the first section of this act; and an addition of twenty per cent. is hereby added to the pay now authorized by law to each of the messengers, packers, laborers, and watchmen of the different executive departments of the government in Washington; to the clerks employed at the navy-yard and marine barracks at Washington; to the clerk, messenger and laborer in the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings, doorkeeper and assistant doorkeeper at the Executive Mansion; public gardener, laborers employed in the public grounds and President's garden; two additional watchmen and the police at the Capitol; watchmen employed at the President's House and reservation number two, lamp-lighter, the general superintendent; the draw-keepers of the bridges across the Eastern Branch and Potomac; and that the provisions of the second section of the act of August thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, "making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-three," &c., be, and is hereby extended to such persons herein enumerated who were in employment during the fiscal year, and were excluded from the benefit of said act by the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That instead of the salaries now allowed by law to the Superintendent of the Census, and to the Assistant Postmasters General, they shall each receive the same salary that is paid to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the increased compensation provided for in this act shall commence from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and the necessary money to carry this act into effect is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as making an appropriation for any period beyond the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

APPROVED, April 22, 1854.

Gov. Bigler, of Penn., is reported very ill with the inflammation of the bowels, and it is thought that he will not recover.

THE HERALD.



WM. J. OSBORN, WM. H. ADAMS,
(EDITORS.)

LEAVENWORTH.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1854.

Dissolution.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Wm. J. Osborn and Wm. H. Adams, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts contracted by said partners for carrying on said business, will be paid by W. H. Adams and all debts due said firm must be paid to him.

WM. J. OSBORN.

WM. H. ADAMS.

VALEDICTORY.

With the present number of the Herald my connection as one of its editors and proprietors ceases. Its course hitherto has, I trust, met the approbation of the advocates of popular sovereignty, as asserted in the Nebraska-Kansas law, in every part of our country. Its neutrality on the exciting subject of slavery has not been questioned. Its course will, without doubt be the same as heretofore. As such I commend it to the patronage of a generous public, believing that its agency in bringing about a peaceful adjustment of the exciting topics soon to be settled in this Territory will be most salutary. I leave the Herald with the best wishes for its success—may its publishers prosper in carrying on the good work which I flatter myself I have had some agency in commencing well. To the public I return my sincere thanks for the encouragement and commendation the Herald has received. To my brethren of the Press I owe a debt of lasting gratitude for the many flattering notices they have bestowed upon the past course of this paper. With this brief farewell I retire, glad to escape the hardships and vexations incident to conducting a press on an extreme frontier and under the critical circumstances attending this.

WM. J. OSBORN.

To the Patrons of the Herald.

We again appear before the public as the conductor of the press. Having purchased an interest in the Herald, and invested our means in the establishment, thereby connecting our interests with its prosperity, we shall do our utmost to merit a liberal support. Having been connected with the press for a number of years, in other places, we enter upon the discharge of our duties, with a full knowledge of the responsibility resting upon us, knowing that much depends upon the proper exercise of the liberty of the press. The liberty of speech and the liberty of the Press, is one of the invaluable rights of man, and while we shall respect the opinions of others, we shall freely express our own, upon all subjects proper for newspaper discussion.

The Herald, is the first, and only paper now published in the young and flourishing Territory of Kansas. We shall aim to make it the Herald of glad tidings to all who are interested in the growth and prosperity of the far west—and especially in the development of the vast resources of this young Territory, which is advancing with rapid strides to wealth and greatness. Everything tending to improve our country and benefit the people, shall receive our hearty support.

All eyes are now turned to Kansas Territory. Its vast agricultural, mineral and other resources, together with its central position to the Pacific, must make it a point of trade and commerce. Already capitalists and enterprising citizens from all portions of the Union, are coming into the country. The Territory is rapidly filling up with an enlightened and industrious and enterprising people, and soon she will be knocking at the door for admission into the Union as one of the States of this mighty Confederacy.

In the organization of the government, and in the formation of its institutions, we shall labor faithfully and earnestly for the great principles of the Nebraska Kansas Bill, the right of the people to regulate their own affairs. Believing in the capacity of the people for self government, we think the citizens of Kansas Territory are as capable of managing their own domestic affairs, as the Congress of the United States, or any other power.

Now that this principle is established, which is alike dear to us all, it becomes us to exercise the privileges thus granted, in a spirit of calmness and deliberation. All being alike interested in the prosperity of the country, what affects one portion of the people for weal or woe, must have a corresponding effect upon the other.

We in common with our fellow citizens have our own views, but we shall not endeavor to force them upon others. It is but natural that men to a greater or less extent should be inclined to prefer the institutions

of their own country. We presume we have feelings like others upon this subject, and at all proper times will give our views and votes in accordance with our good judgment may dictate, without reference to the action of others. This is a free country, where every man has a right to do as he pleases, holding himself amenable to the laws of the country, for the abuse of that privilege.

The administration of President Pierce, meets with our hearty approval, and his administration if the past, is a guaranty of the future, will find in us an humble but ardent advocate. We shall labor for the maintenance and supremacy of the principles of the great National Democratic Party.

The Administration of Gov. Reeder, as foreshadowed in his reception address, meets our hearty approbation. His history in old democratic Pennsylvania, gives an earnest that he is the very man for these troublous and vexatious times. He is sound and conservative in all his views, and his efforts will doubtless be to preserve law and order, and advance the interests of the Territory. As such the Herald will give him administration a warm support.

We have embarked in this enterprise with the determination to pursue the right and condemn the wrong. The Herald while under our control shall be kept free from all sectional alliances. We owe no allegiance to any man or set of men, and therefore shall keep the paper free from all cliques and factions. Our general views and sentiments on all political subjects being well known, we deem it useless at this time to enter more into detail.

This address has been hastily written. We submit it, however, to the public, and solicit a generous patronage. To the breeze we freely unfurl our flag inscribed on its folds—the Constitution—a strict adherence to its charter, and against a latitudinous construction of it—the Union as it is—and the great fundamental principles of the democratic party to sustain it.

This being our motto, we put our little bark to sea, expecting to out-ride the storm and quell the ragings of fanaticism, whether it come from the abolitionists of the north or the extremists of the south.

With this brief address, we submit our claims, and ask that we be fairly tried, and if found worthy, we know you will rally to our aid.

LUCIAN J. EASTIN.

The Platte Argus.

We have always reckoned as among the inalienable rights of American freemen the privilege of acting, speaking and writing as seemeth proper to each individual, taking care at the same time not to interfere with the rights of others. We know not that there is any other of so much importance as to counteract this. The liberty of the press is guaranteed by our laws and constitutions. The privilege is a sacred one and lies at the foundation of our liberties. We as well as our neighbors are answerable to public opinion and the public tribunals for the abuse of this right. We shall not surrender one jot or tittle of our prerogative at the dictation of any man or any press. Whoever compels us in this matter makes us to that extent a slave, and whoever attempts to put such compulsion upon us, has shown a mind to manacle our free will and make us write and speak as the slave does the work of his master. Now be it known to the Platte Argus that the editors of the Kansas Herald are free men and that they have a full share of the obstinacy characteristic of our race.

We are led to these remarks by an article in the last number of the Platte Argus in which we are commanded to speak out on the subject of slavery in this Territory. The lash is suspended over us and its descent is conditional upon our answer. Whatever may be our private sentiments on the topic in question, our self respect and own estimate of our rights as men would prevent an answer to a demand made with all the insolence and hauteur of the despot to a crouching slave. We sincerely desire the relations of amity with the Argus. We have seen its editors grow up from children we have watched them winning their way with commendable industry and correct deportment to their present prosperity. We rejoice in their success, but it would be too odd for them to assume the relation of masters towards us.

Kansas Territory was organized by an act of Congress giving to its people the absolute right to dispose of the question of slavery for themselves. The cherished principle of popular sovereignty in the territories was conceded by this act. It proceeded upon a presumption that the people were the best arbiters of their own institutions. It was granted that they had the intelligence to judge of their own wants and the discretion to choose those best suited to their condition. It was not contemplated the aid of fanaticism or ultraism would contribute to a judicious decision. Up to this time the people of Kansas have dwelt together in the utmost harmony and good neighborhood. They have ministered to each other's wants and practised the kindly offices of social life towards each other, without reference to opinions entertained. Sectional agitation has not raised its hydra

heads among us. Discord has not arrayed our citizens in opposition to each other in a war of extermination. A newspaper agitation of this most sensitive of all subjects would be productive of disasters such as no man can calculate. The fanatics of the North and the ultras of the South have done comparatively little harm for the reason that they have been at a safe distance from each other; in this territory the hostile elements are brought together face to face. The Platte Argus commands us to give the signal for the onslaught. This we respectfully decline doing, at the same time suggesting to the editors of that paper the propriety of attending to the interests of Missouri and a more strict observance of the eleventh commandment.

WESTON MO. Oct. 19, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I observed in the Kansas Herald of date 13, a communication signed "Veritas," and dated at Marysville on the Big Blue River K. T. The writer has not overrated the advantages which that point really commands as destined to become a large and flourishing city. Having repeatedly encamped upon the present town site, whilst passing through the territory to Salt Lake City and back with my trains, gave me ample time and opportunities to thoroughly acquaint myself with the country in and adjoining Marysville. In point of agriculture, it is destined not to be surpassed by any portion of the country, having the river "Mulatto" or alluvial deposit, which is so well known as being the most productive of the various strata of soil, and will unquestionably produce in abundance the variety of grain now so successfully and remuneratively grown by the planter inhabiting the bottoms of the great Missouri River, and hemp and tobacco will make a great portion of the staple grown here.

The surrounding country is well supplied with an abundance of the various species of timber so essentially indispensable for farming, as well as, building purposes.

The large number of emigrants which are now annually passing this point for Oregon, California and Deseret, entering the Territory from Independence, Weston and St. Joseph invariably concentrate at Marysville and remain encamped for a time in order to refresh their teams and cause necessary repairs to be made, likewise the great number of traders in the western Territories also pass here on their way inward and outward. This source will consume all the products of grain cultivated and for it the farmer will in return receive ready cash.

It has been remarked by the Traders that this point will at no very distant day form a successful competitor with St. Louis in furnishing Goods for the western and south western Indian trades. Marysville being on a direct western line of the great Railroad now completed from the eastern Atlantic sea-board to the Mississippi river and the continuation of a railroad now in successful operation towards completion from Hannibal to St. Joseph, and from a careful examination the road will unquestionably be continued westward through the valley of the great Nemaha towards its head waters, thence to the valley of the Big Blue River and centre at this particular point. It passes from St. Joseph through a rich and fertile valley to the Blue which will afford a large and profitable source in the transportation of her produce to the East. The mineral wealth which unquestionably abounds west of the Blue must arrest the attention of capitalists and form an incentive, powerful in itself to the speedy construction of a railroad to this point for the shipment of her products. These facts are the result of long experience on the western plains, and to the observing, who have examined and passed through the country will readily coincide. I have confined myself to facts alone which every voyager can substantiate, and in conclusion permit me to ask your indulgence for my somewhat lengthy letter. A. G.

Vermont.

The Legislature of the State of Vermont assembled on the 10th inst. (Tuesday next) Two United States Senators are to be chosen during the session. One will be for the remainder of the term ending March 3d, 1855, rendered vacant first by the death of Mr. Upham, next by the failure of the Legislature to elect a successor to Mr. Phelps, whom the Governor appointed temporarily, and lastly by the refusal of the Senate to acknowledge Mr. Phelps' right to his seat after the adjournment of the legislature. The other election is to be for the full term of six years, beginning March 4, 1855. It is supposed an abolition whig will be elected. [Washington Union]

Rev. Tyre C. Harris, formerly of Boone, died at Lexington Monday evening last, of Typhoid fever. He had but recently removed to that place, as Pastor of the Baptist Church there. He was a young man, but has left a name behind him that will live on the pages of the religious history of his country.

We understand that the democrats of the Ashland congressional district in Kentucky will assemble in mass meeting at Lexington, on the 27th inst., for the purpose of laying down their positions in favor of the principles of the Nebraska bill and the general policy of the administration.

What about the Delaware Treaty.

We are told—and we believe our authority unexceptionable—that some portions of the Delaware Treaty will be altered next Spring—just before Congress adjourns. The chief men of the tribe are said to be willing to sell out without reserve; the interests of the embryo State demand change; and the settlers who have made claims and improvements on the Delaware lands, will only thus have justice done them. To our minds the terms should be, a pecuniary compensation for the entire lands, and a retrocession in fee simple of 160 acres to such individuals of the tribe as desire to remain where they are—with an equivalent to those who prefer to go elsewhere.

Has the Treaty been changed already? The Delaware Chiefs don't know it, if it is. And yet there are rumors evidently not baseless, that there has been alteration openly or covertly made. The Agent is said to have declared that only one-half of the sum provided for in the Treaty would be paid this month, and the other half in Spring; and we are further informed that, the Delaware Chiefs have held a council in which it was resolved not to accept an installment of their money, or to have the whole or none. They are quite right, too; for the Commissioner of Indian Affairs says all the money is ready for payment.

An important item for information would be an answer to the questions—Who is the treaty-controlling power? What business has any agent, or missionary, to try to speculate with the funds of the Indians?

Surely Mr. Robinson is not taking such liberties with the property of the red-men! We have been told of some scheming, also, with the funds of the Shawnees—purposing to give goods instead of money to some extent. How is it? Gov. Reeder is an ex-officio Superintendent of Indian affairs in Kansas Territory; it may be proper for him to look at the matter, and see that the red-men under his jurisdiction are not defrauded.—Parkville Luminary.

The Richmond Enquirer and General Cass.

We announced some time since that Gen. Cass had addressed the democratic state convention of Michigan, and that he upheld the true doctrine of democracy, and enforced them with all his great ability. At the same time we expressed our anxiety to see a full report of this speech. We have desired this not only because we knew that it would exert an extensive influence on the public mind, but because we have seen his remarks, as reported, made the subject of severe criticism by the Richmond Enquirer. We felt satisfied that the strictures of that Journal were not justified by anything said by Gen. Cass, and we did not doubt that the publication of the speech would furnish the most complete refutation of the attack made upon him. The Detroit Free Press replies to the Enquirer with quite as much severity as characterized the attack. We regret that two democratic journals occupying such high positions should be engaged in so unpleasant a controversy. In the course of his remarks, the editor of the Free Press gives the substance of Gen. Cass's speech as follows:—

"Gen. Cass had the temerity, in his remarks before the state convention, to say that he did not regard slavery with favor—that he was thankful that he lived in a free state—that it was not strange that northern sentiment was opposed to slavery—that the Nebraska-Kansas act did not open those territories to slavery, but left the people thereof at liberty to establish it or reject it, as they saw fit, &c., &c. He said, in effect, at the same time, that it was the duty of the people of the north to perform all their obligations to the people of the south in respect to slavery—that it was an institution that the people of every state in the Union could establish or abolish at their pleasure without asking the assent of congress or of any other state. He, in short, took the same view of the whole subject that he has time and again taken in the senate—the view that every enlightened statesman and every sensible man in the Union takes."

In the remarks of General Cass on the subject of slavery we recognize the sentiments entertained by all northern men. As is well remarked by the Free Press, the sentiments of General Cass are those entertained by Douglas, Toucy, Bright and Dodge; and if General Cass is to be denounced for their utterance, then are they, too, subject to the same strictures. Such a course amounts to a repudiation of all northern men as unsound and unreliable on the slavery question. Such is not the southern conservative sentiment. The south wants northern men to stand by its institutions as they are guaranteed and protected by the constitution. This General Cass did in the very speech so severely criticised. Whether he looks with favor or disfavor on slavery is a matter of minor moment to southern men so long as he lends the weight of his great name to the maintenance of their constitutional rights against the aggressions and assaults of abolitionism. He has been the great champion of the doctrine of non-intervention, which the south claimed as its peculiar position. Instead of censure he has entitled himself to the gratitude of all national men, whether at the north or the south. Whether he is repaid for his patriotic services with censure or gratitude, he will not flatter or stop short in his devotion to that Union whose permanency he so heartily seeks to secure. [Washington Union]

Where am I?

The New York Express, in view of the confusion of the parties in New York, and the union of the Whigs, Free-soilers and all the ists under the same banner, thus expresses itself:

"It is rather hard for old politicians such as we are, educated in the old Clay and Webster school of politics, now that these revered 'old fogies' are in their graveyards, to keep the run of ourselves, and whether we belong to Saratoga, Syracuse, or Auburn, it is rather hard to tell, reading all these proceedings."

"Am I Giles, or am I not?"